

occurred in Srinagar, Kashmir earlier in the morning. As a result, over 200 people have died and more than 700 have been injured. These attacks were senseless acts of terrorism and violence. I am confident that Indian officials will find the person or organization responsible for these actions and bring them to swift justice.

Mr. Speaker, the government of India has made a strong commitment to fighting terrorism in all its forms. Like the United States, nothing has deterred their firm policy to fight this regional and global menace. Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, Pakistan has not proven the same commitment. The government of Pakistan still lacks the appropriate law and order that is necessary to deter terrorist cells from looming and growing within their borders.

Over the past few days, it is becoming clearer that the terror units responsible for the attacks in India and Jammu and Kashmir were initiated and supported by elements in Pakistan. Leads are now pointing to the involvement of Lashkar-e-Tayiba, a terrorist organization that has received support from Pakistan's Inter Services Intelligence.

This group is active in the anti-Indian insurgency in Kashmir. Although outlawed in Pakistan, it continues to function under other guises. In fact, their leader Hafiz Muhammad Saeed enjoys freedom in Pakistan despite this official ban on his organizations by the Pakistani administration.

Lashkar-e-Tayiba is also blamed for several other attacks on Indian soil in recent years, including the attack on the Indian parliament in December 2001 that almost instigated another war between the two countries. Since then, India and Pakistan have been engaged in peace talks over Kashmir. Violence had declined until recent weeks. Though no official deal over Kashmir has yet been made, talks between the countries have led to prisoner releases, increased tourist visas in each country, and bus and train links across the divided region of Kashmir.

However, Pakistan's failure to rein in terrorist organizations operating within its borders is threatening the peace process. Despite having vowed in 2004 not to allow any part of its territory to be used by terrorist groups such as Lashkar-e-Tayiba, the Pakistani government has simply watched while terrorist attacks took place in Jammu and Kashmir and other parts of India.

Pakistan has not implemented its promise to stop the terrorism. Acts of violence continue to occur on their watch, and the people of India and Kashmir are suffering. Pakistan must begin to demonstrate their commitment to the global war on terrorism. It must live up to its end of the bargain and control the violence. Otherwise, it will become exceedingly difficult for India to sustain the peace initiative.

Mr. Speaker, the spirit of the people of Mumbai and Jammu and Kashmir

has demonstrated very strongly that terrorism cannot and will not succeed in destroying a people or a nation. My only hope is that these attacks strengthen the resolve of the government of Pakistan in combating Islamic terrorism. Pakistan must not let Islamic extremism undermine the peace process.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 10 a.m. today.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 8 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until 10 a.m.

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#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FORBES) at 10 a.m.

#### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God and Father of all, source of life and health, keep us fit and able to accomplish Your holy will in all the trafficking of a busy day.

No secret is hidden from You, for every human soul is open to You. You are attentive to every prayer and know the beat of every wish that springs from a sincere heart.

Lord, grant Congress good judgment, and the President divine guidance, that peace and reconciliation may flourish upon the earth. We ask this, calling upon Your holy name, both now and forever. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

#### STOP EMINENT DOMAIN ABUSE

(Mrs. KELLY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, last year in the wake of the Supreme Court's *Kelo v. New London* decision, House Republicans drafted and passed legislation to better protect private property owners from eminent domain.

Today I rise seeking support for my effort to stop the potential for eminent domain abuse brought forth by last year's energy bill.

Permit holders now have the ability to petition U.S. District Court for authority to use eminent domain to construct power lines. This gives eminent domain power not to an accountable government agency, but rather to private companies.

In my Hudson Valley district, a company has a disruptive and damaging plan to place a power line from central New York all of the way to New Windsor, in spite of objections from numerous municipalities in its path.

Eminent domain is a tool that will likely be sought to advance this widely opposed plan. To end this threat, I am introducing a bill called the Protecting Communities from Power Line Abuse Act.

Let's value our constituents' rights to personal property. Cosponsor my bill and prevent efforts to abuse eminent domain and undermine our local communities.

#### CREATING PEACE

(Mr. KUCINICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, we make war with such certainty, yet are befuddled how to create peace. This paradox requires reflection if we are to survive. Making and endorsing war requires a secret love of death, a fearful desire to embrace annihilation. Creating peace requires compassion, putting ourselves in the other person's place, and all of their suffering and all of their hopes, and to act from our heart's capacity for love, not fear.

The fight against terrorism in the 21st century is beginning to have the feel of the fight against communism in the 20th century, conjuring of enemies, scapegoating and wanton destruction. Our war on terror has become a war of error, so we blame the exercise, our capacity for warmaking. And because we have not yet begun to explore our capacity for peacemaking, we are reduced to a predatory voyeurism, once making war, watching war, being aghast at war, impotent to stop our own creation.

We are the most powerful Nation, but we do not have the power to reserve for ourselves or to grant to our allies an exemption from the laws of cause and effect.

The fate of the world hangs in the balance, and until we consciously choose peace over war, life over death, the balance is tipping toward mutually assured destruction.